

The Times,

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY NOON BY
E. O. DEWEY.

OWOSSO, MICHIGAN.

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One Year, \$1.50
Six Months, .75
Three Months, .40
One Month, .15

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THE TIMES.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 1, NO. 24.

OWOSSO, MICH., SEPTEMBER 1, 1882.

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County Correspondence.

Bennington.

The Sunday School picnic in Duchers' grove, at this place on the 24th, was a success. The day was all that could be wished. Notwithstanding the busy times there was a large gathering.

Middlebury and Pittsburg schools were largely represented and showed good taste in their selection of music and great skill in its execution. Bennington was out in force and both the choir and school acquitted themselves well in their part of the service. Dr. Reed, of Owosso, maintained his long and well earned reputation of "being one of the best speakers to children in our Conference." All were delighted by his wise and timely words. Rev. N. N. Clark, of Laingsburg, also gave an interesting talk on the occasion.

The Bennington Brass Band contributed largely to the interest of the occasion. The concert, under the direction of Prof. Graves on Friday evening is well spoken of by those present. Owing to the busy times in this harvest season, the attendance was small.

The last quarterly meeting service for this Conference year was held on Sunday, conducted by Rev. C. W. Austin. A large congregation was in attendance.

A baptismal service was held near R. R. bridge about two miles north in the afternoon.

SCIOTA.

Very pleasant weather. The fret and worry of harvest is over.

Corn and potatoes are booming, and promise an abundant crop.

Rev. Wm. Mulder, who has been very feeble for many months, died last Friday morning. Funeral services were held in the Grove, at the Grove School House. The funeral was very largely attended, as he was widely known and was loved and respected by all that knew him.

For the past three weeks Laingsburg has been favored (?) with another paper, Greenback in politics, and says it has come to fight and stay, to strike blows against money power, monopolies &c. With what consistency can it do so, when it is a monopoly of itself, (on a small scale) according to its own words. What is a monopoly, but a stock company combining their money and influence to draw more wealth and luxuries to themselves regardless of the privations it may bring to others? As far as we can learn, nearly all the stock holders have a business that brings them a luxurious living. What more is necessary? When a paper is so very rich, that in its first issue it can bet a thousand dollars against a peck of old potatoes that it has ten times the capital back of it, and will have a larger subscription list by November next, and will live to play the dead march over the bones of THE TIMES, which has a long experienced, and efficient editor at its helm, have no need of farther aid, it can afford to stay and fight for the love of its party.

Papers, as well as people should practice what they preach. If we support monopolies we must expect to be ruled by them. The people are well aware that Laingsburg is rather a small town to support two papers. The News has stood against all discouragements, oppositions and prejudices that has been brought to bear against it; and we believe people will as nobly stand by it; they do not believe in taking from those that are working hard for a living, and giving to them that already have an abundance. With Faith in the goodness and stability of the people of Laingsburg and Hope for a brighter future, and a better patronage to the News, and Charity for all, and also a kind wish for the prosperity and long life of THE TIMES, we remain, Yours, E. D.

BURTON.

So Mr. Huff objects to my statements, concerning his failure to establish a temperance society here. Well, he should know that correspondents simply report, and do not make news. When he states before a half dozen people; that he is a physician

and surgeon, and we usually call such doctors, we do not know why we should make any exception in the case of a temperance lecturer.

We don't suppose that any college ever conferred the title of M. D. upon him, because it usually requires more knowledge and ability than the organizer displayed here, to obtain such. Then when he devoted half of the evening to lecturing the chairman for stating that we were a temperate people, and had no need of a saloon in this place, he would naturally indicate regret at such being the case.

As to being a life insurance agent, we don't see why he objected to a free advertisement. We would suggest that he increase the combination by carrying a stock of lottery tickets for sale, and canvass for a patent white wash brush. Now if we understand the people of this place, and works himself into a considerable rage over our supposed wickedness. We hate to see a man get into this condition, for it is apt to impair his digestion and make him hate himself for weeks afterwards. We may not have appreciated his efforts (and rather think we did not), but we had plenty of company, for the chairman was completely disgusted with the thick-tongued, ungrammatical orator, who howled "domestic wine" in such a peculiar manner; this was also the case of the choir and a considerable portion of the audience. Nor was there saintliness enough about D. Lucas to obtain the church for a second harangue, and so he was obliged to hold forth in the school house to a discouragingly small audience.

The people of Burton are not dependent on the opinion of a travelling lecturer for their reputation. For we will keep right on raising wheat making cheese, and reading THE TIMES; and when the legislature submits a prohibition amendment, we will roll up such a majority for it that will surprise Huff Pasha, who who didn't get a dollar from us, for the privilege of becoming Sons of Temperance.

JAMES N. MCBRIDE.

LETTER FROM COLORADO.

Special Correspondence.

LEADVILLE, COLO., August 17, '82.

The impression prevailing to some extent in the East that Leadville is "played out" and soon to be numbered with the things of the past is an erroneous one. It is true that the feverish excitement of the early discoveries, and the enormous speculative tendencies following thereupon, have mostly passed away, but the yield of ore here is still on the increase and new mines are being opened up almost daily. More than one-half the total product of bullion in the State for 1881, which was nearly \$24,000,000, came out of these hills and holes round about Leadville, and it is estimated that nearly \$15,000,000 have been taken out during the first six months of this year. It is not surprising that the wonderful wealth and extent of the silver deposits that have been found in this region; the new field that has been opened to mining industry wherever the carbonates may hereafter be found; the novel character of the ore; the ease with which it is reduced; the sudden wealth acquired by some of those who first came here and invested a little money; the Aladdin-like growth of the camp into a city, and the intense excitement in the midst of which every one here lived, should have turned the heads of people and caused them to give currency to reports concerning the prospects of Leadville which were exaggerated and have not been realized. Yet the truth about it reads like a novel. Every one here at one time had "the fever," and there is a good deal of it still left. To mingle for a few days with the crowds that throng the corridors of the Clarendon Hotel and other loafing places; to hear the fabulous tales of "rich strikes" and of prospect holes which could have been bought yesterday for \$100 and are held to-day for \$50,000; to be introduced to men who a year or two ago were penniless and looking about for somebody to furnish them coarse food and a set of tools with which to dig a hole in the mountain "for luck," but who to-day are reputed to be millionaires; to hear the careless way in which men in blue flannel shirts and cowhide boots talk of hundreds of thousands or a million of dollars, is enough to set any one crazy who is not perfectly self-possessed or did not come here determined not to get excited no matter what happened.

The gambling-houses are a feature of Leadville, as they are of every other mining camp. Although there are State laws and city ordinances forbidding gambling, no effort is made to enforce either. The doors of these places stand wide open day and night, and everything is done to attract the notice of passers-by, just as if the business was a legitimate one, protected by law. There is no pretense of elegance in any of the gambling-houses which I have visited, as there is in those of Eastern watering places and in large cities. The inside of most of them is destitute of paint or plaster. The tables are plain pine ones and are surrounded by wooden chairs. The floors are covered with tobacco-juice and mud, and the patrons are mostly roughly clad miners, who play a small or large game as money is plenty or scarce with them. In a prominent place in each saloon there is a bar which is always well patronized; in the larger places there are two bars. One-half or one-third of each gambling-house is separated from the remainder by a low railing and is set apart for keno. Around the sides of the remainder are tables upon which are played faro, high bill poker, rouge et noir, hazard, etc. In the rear of each place a private room is partitioned off for the accommodation of persons who wish to "fight the tiger" in private. In the public room the play is generally for comparatively small sums; chips are sold for from ten cents to \$1 each; and the bets rarely exceed \$5. In the day-time the gambling saloons of Leadville are almost deserted, but at night and on Sundays they are constantly thronged.

While the pioneers of the mining camp have left their impress upon the character of Leadville, the refined, educated, law-abiding people who have come here from the East have kept control of things, and made the city remarkable for the good order that is maintained, and the general safety of life and property. Of those whose first experience in a mining camp has been obtained in Leadville a larger proportion are men of education or former wealth than ever assembled in any other mining centre in the early days of its history. Of the young and most enterprising men who are in business, holding positions about the mines or prospecting on the neighboring hills, not a few are fresh from college or from professional studies, and lawyers, physicians and teachers may be found here engaged in almost every branch of business. The influence of men of this class is seen in the organization of such institutions as the police force—a splendid body of uniformed men who would not disgrace the Broadway Squad, of New York; in the establishment of fire-companies, the introduction of the Holly system of water-works, the organization of a gas company and the establishment of schools. Men pass here for what they are, and not for what they have, how they are dressed or where they were born. No body cares who a man's grandfather was, or of what State he is a native. No one can afford to treat another with contempt because he is unfortunate; the wheel may turn over and the poor man of to-day may become the millionaire of to-morrow. Such things have been common in Leadville. In my next I will give you something about the mines in this vicinity.

Success In Business.

THE CAREER OF A NEW JERSEY ORGAN-BUILDER, DANIEL F. BEATTY.

Success in business is undoubtedly the result of intelligence, pluck, and enterprise. It is said that the Hon. Daniel F. Beatty, of Washington, N. J., began business in 1870 without one dollar. Since that time he has built up an enormous Piano and Organ trade all over the civilized world by his remarkable pluck and enterprise. His attention was early turned to music, and in this way he became interested in the sale, and finally in the manufacture of musical instruments at Washington, New Jersey, which bear his name. His first operations were on a small scale, but his active and progressive mind saw wide fields open to energy and enterprise. He has never wavered or faltered in this project. By his shrewd, skillful, and persistent newspaper advertising he has attracted wide attention everywhere, so that at the present his instruments are in use in all parts of the civilized world. He believes in the free use of printers ink, and it has paid him a thousand-fold.

Mr. Beatty was the first man who first conceived the idea of reducing the prices of Pianos and Organs. He knew the agents were making entirely too much profit on them, the same as was being done on sewing machines. He at once began to expose the deception, practiced by leading manufacturers, who asked \$450 for an Organ that could be sold for \$90, and still leave a fair profit, or \$1,000 for a Piano that \$297 is sufficient for. Then the war began. He was ridiculed and misrepresented in a shameful manner by the monopolists, whose large profits were in danger. No stone was left unturned to defeat and ruin him. Circulars were printed and sent out, and circulated by their agents, articles were published in music trade journals, and many other dirty tricks were resorted to. But by the course of right and justice, Mayor Beatty has succeeded in reducing the prices of Pianos and Organs, so that he is said to be by far the most successful man that has ever engaged in the music business.

On the 18th of Sept., 1881, a fire destroyed his immense factory, employing at that time about 400 hands. The indomitable will of the man immediately asserted itself, and a new factory covering 4 acres, combining all the improvements in manufacturing which had suggested themselves, was erected, and in 120 days was in running order, and turning out 50 completed Organs daily. The new factory is one-third larger in size, with facilities for manufacturing that are not equalled by any other Reed Organ works on the Globe. It is equipped for running all night, having a complete Edison Electric Lighting system with 300 lights. A special Railroad has been built to the factory door, for saving all the expenses of cartage on lumber, coal and organs, thus saving a large per cent, in cost of manufacture. He offers as an inducement to come and visit his works and select an organ, a reduction of from \$5 to \$15, according to distance traveled. This includes a free ride upon Beatty's Switch-Back R. R., connecting his establishment with the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

But amid the rush and hurry of a vast business Mr. Beatty never forgets the duties of a man and a citizen.

He has four times been elected Mayor of Washington without his own seeking, which office he now holds. His fellow-citizens chose him. He conducted no campaign whatever, and was not even at home election day. His generous donation of orders upon the largest local stores to supply flour to the needy during the past winter, and his liberal contributions to the various religious organizations, without regard to denominations, are indicative of but a few of the many incidents that are continually transpiring, and which have made him exceedingly popular among his fellow-citizens.

Men who have won for themselves honorable distinction in their particular avocations in life and which we denominate as the successful self-made men of the day, are apt to possess all the qualifications necessary for the high position of public trust, and form the nucleus from which the Nation draws its best supporters. Mayor Beatty's career thus far has been marked by untiring perseverance, indomitable will, acute perception, and good, sound common sense.